

HUNTING WALRUS, SEAL AND NARWHAL, AS STORE OF MEAT TO CARRY OVER FOUR TEDIOUS MONTHS OF ARCTIC NIGHT



ESKIMO WOMAN
AND BABY
ON THE "BRADLEY."
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HARRY WHITNEY
IN BOAT HE BUILT FOR ARCTIC TRIP
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DR. COOK
PHOTO TAKEN
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FROM PAUL THOMPSON

COOK, LEFT AT ANNOOTOK, IS HELPED BY ESKIMOS TO CARRY OUT HIS PLAN

Many Pounds of Animal Food, Trophies
of Prowess With Harpoon, Gathered
as Food Supply for Explorer.

HOW FABULOUS UNICORN IS CHASED TOLD ABOUT IN DISCOVERER'S STORY

Natives Eager to Make Ready All That Is
Lacking to Equipment for Polar Dash—
Work Done Prior to Imprisonment in
Igloo, Over Bitter Cold and
Unlit Winter Period.

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SYNOPSIS OF CHAPTERS PRINTED

In the first installment of his thrilling story, "The Conquest of the Pole," printed in The Star of Wednesday, September 15, Dr. Frederick A. Cook told of the start from Gloucester on the Bradley, of the voyage to the polar seas and of the overhauling en route of the equipment needed for the dash to the pole.

In a graphic manner the discoverer wrote a story of Eskimo life that never has been excelled for human interest. He told of the home life, the tragedy and comedy that mingle in the dreary existence of the dwellers in the arctic, and of the childlike eagerness of the natives to trade their valuable furs and ivory for the simplest things of civilization.

The yacht, her owner, Mr. John R. Bradley, the explorer and his party were pictured in their preliminary work for the final dash.

Finally, after describing the various places visited in Greenland in search of guides and information as to conditions farther north, Dr. Cook wrote of the trip across Ingfield Gulf, past Cape Auckland and on toward Cape Robertson.

Here the discoverer closed the first part of his narrative, with Etah and Annootok, the last points of call, looming in the icy distance.

In the second installment Dr. Cook describes the voyage to Etah and then on to Annootok, the place of plenty, which he selected as the base for his dash to the pole.

Third Installment THE CONQUEST OF THE POLE.

By Dr. Frederick A. Cook.

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WITH a hasty farewell to Mr. Bradley and the officers, and encouraged with a cheer from all on board, we left the motherly yacht for our new home and mission. The yacht stood off to avoid drifting ice and await the return of the motor boat.

When we were set ashore we sat down and watched with saddened eyes the departure of our friends and the severing of the bond which had held us to the known world of life and happiness.

The village of Annootok is placed in a small bay just inside of Cape Ingfield. Its population changes much from year to year, according to the known luck of the chase or the ambition of men to obtain new bearskin trousers.

Scattered about it were twelve sealskin tents—which served as a summer shelter for an equal number of villagers' families. In other places nearer the sea were seven stone igloos. Upon these the work of reconstruction for winter shelter had already begun.

In the immediate vicinity there was some turf and moss, but everywhere else, within a few hundred feet of the sea, the land rose abruptly in steep slopes of barren rock.

To the westward, across Smith sound, in blue haze was seen Cape Sabine, Bache peninsula and some of the land beyond which we hoped to cross in our prospective venture.

The construction of a winter house and workshop called for

immediate attention after the wind subsided. Men, women and children offered strong hands to gather the stones strewn along the shore.

When a suitable building plot had been prepared the welding of a structure was a very simple process. All our things had been placed in sealed tins and packed in substantial boxes of about two cubic feet each. This had been done to forestall possible contingencies of shipwreck, for in the arctic a crushed vessel is always a possibility.

When the cargo is packed in this manner the things can be quickly tossed on deck and transported to floating ice or land. Later it is possible, with packing boxes of uniform size as building material, to erect efficient shelter wherein the calamities of arctic disaster can be avoided.

BUILDING WINTER QUARTERS.

This precaution against ultimate mishap now served a very useful purpose, inclosing a space thirteen feet, the cases were quickly piled in. The walls were held together by strips of wood or the joints sealed with pasted paper with the addition of a few long boards.

A really good roof was made by using the covers of the boxes as shingles. A blanket of turf over this confined the heat and permitted at the same time healthful circulation of air.

We slept under our own roof at the end of the first day, and our new house had the very great advantage of containing within its walls all our possessions within easy reach at all times.

As the winter advanced with its storms, ferocity and frightful darkness it was not necessary to venture out and dig up supplies from great depth of snowdrift. Meat and blubber were stored in large quantities about the camp.

But our expedition was in need of skins and furs. Furthermore, as men engaged for the northern venture would be away during the spring months, the best hunting season of the year, it was necessary to make provision for house needs later.

There was, therefore, much work before us, for we had not only to prepare our equipment but to provide for the families of the workers.

In the polar cycle of the seasons there are peculiar conditions which apply to circumstances and movements. As the word seasons is ordinarily understood, there are but two—a winter season and a summer season—a winter season of nine months and a summer of three months.

SEASONS IN THE ARCTIC.

But for more convenient division of yearly periods, it is best to retain the usual cycle of four seasons. Eskimos call the winter "Ookiah," which also means year, and the summer "Onsah." Days are "sleeps." The months are "moons" and the periods are named in accord with the movements of various creatures of the chase.

In early September, at Annootok, the sun dips considerably under the northern horizon. There is no night. At sunset and at sunrise storm clouds hit the bursts of color which are the glory of twilight, and the electric afterglow is generally lost in the dull gray which bespeaks the torment of the storms of the setting sun.

The gloom of the coming winter night now thickens. The splendor of the summer day has gone.

A day of six months and a night of six months is often ascribed to the polar regions as a whole. But this is only true of a very small area about the pole.

As we come south the sun slips under the horizon for an ever-increasing part of each twenty-four hours. Preceding and following the night, as we come from the pole, there is a period of day and night which lengthens with the descent of latitude.

It is this period which enables us to retain the names of the usual seasons—summer for the double days, fall for the period of the setting sun. This season begins when the sun first dips under the ice at midnight for a few moments.

THE ARCTIC NIGHT.

These moments increase rapidly, yet one hardly appreciates

CONTINUED ON SEVENTEENTH PAGE.

JOHNSON'S BEST DAY TAFT ON THE TRUSTS

Better News From Bedside of
Minnesota's Governor.

PHYSICIANS MORE HOPEFUL

No Sign of Complications, But Danger
Not Over.

LONG WITHOUT NOURISHMENT

Chance for Recovery Dependent
Largely Upon the Prevention
of Sinking Spells.

ROCHESTER, Minn., September 18.—A bulletin from St. Mary's Hospital at 6 p.m., signed by Dr. W. J. Mayo, says: "Gov. Johnson is better; he looks fine. If he gets through tonight and tomorrow without having any more trouble we look for his recovery. The wound looks fine, and the governor says he feels very much improved. His pulse is 102; temperature, 99; respiration, normal."

Drs. Mayo and McNevin will not again visit the governor tonight unless his condition grows worse. Later this afternoon the rumor that stitches or sutures in the wound had been loosened by the governor's violent fit of coughing yesterday afternoon was unfounded.

Later this afternoon it was said that Gov. Johnson had had today the best day since the operation Wednesday. They agree that his condition is most encouraging, and Dr. W. J. Mayo in supplementing his earlier statement, said:

"Gov. Johnson is resting quietly and is cheerful. If he pulls through tomorrow, I think he will live, and I think he will pull through tomorrow."

Feels But Little Pain.

When asked by Dr. McNevin how he felt, Gov. Johnson said: "Pretty well, Mac; much better than yesterday. I have had scarcely any pain this afternoon."

All three doctors and Mrs. Johnson were noticeably cheerful when they emerged from the governor's room.

In speaking of Gov. Johnson's chances for recovery, Dr. McNevin said:

"While I do not wish to give a false impression or minimize the danger that Gov. Johnson is still in, I cannot help feeling encouraged by the gradual improvement of the patient during the day. The pains almost wholly subsided after the afternoon and the governor slept for fifteen to twenty minutes at a time. There are no indications of peritonitis or other complications, though, of course, the danger is not yet over."

Later this afternoon Gov. Johnson's condition was such that the St. Mary's Hospital authorities would not say definitely that their patient would recover from the operation performed on Wednesday morning. His condition was critical.

Summary of Observations.

Dr. Charles S. McNevin gave the following summary of their observation of his symptoms: "Pulse, 88 to 84; respiration, about normal. He has spent a very good afternoon. He has been running along four days without nourishment and naturally is a little weak."

"This afternoon he had less pain. He has been allowed a little carbonated and albumen water. We are giving him as many saline injections as he will stand. While he is somewhat better, his condition is very critical, but if he can pass through tonight and tomorrow without a recurrence of a sinking spell his chances for recovery will be much brighter."

Second Bulletin.

Dr. W. J. Mayo, at 10:30 o'clock tonight, gave out the following bulletin:

"Gov. Johnson is a little more restless and not so comfortable as at 8 o'clock, when the last bulletin was issued. This is the first bad time he has had today, and it is not very bad now. There has been no vomiting since 8 o'clock, when warm water was given him to relieve nausea."

President Planning Important
Speech for Monday.

BIG DAY IN TWIN CITIES

Cordial Welcome Given Him in St.
Paul and Minneapolis.

IS TOUCHED BY GREETING

Sympathetically Refers to Message
Sent Him From Sick Bed of
Minnesota's Executive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., September 18.—President Taft, having disposed of his views on the tariff at Winona last night, is now planning to make two more speeches of first importance next week. One of these will deal with Mr. Taft's plans for amending the interstate commerce and the anti-trust laws and the general control of corporations. The President is thinking of delivering this speech at Des Moines, Iowa, on Monday.

While in Des Moines Mr. Taft will be the guest of Senator Cummins, one of the leading "insurgents" in the Senate. In the second speech the President has in mind he will take up and discuss the question of the conservation of natural resources, and may have something more to say on the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy. This speech the President probably will deliver in Denver on Tuesday night.

The President has not prepared either speech in advance, but has all the material for them at his finger tips. Senator Nelson made his first appearance during the President's visit at the banquet tonight in the Minneapolis Auditorium, when he was one of the score of leading citizens at the table with the President. There were 600 diners on the floor and more than 1,000 people in the galleries.

Gov. Johnson was to have been one of the speakers at the banquet. A tribute to him by Dr. Cyrus Northrop called forth long continued applause. Representative Frank M. Nye of Minneapolis introduced as one who "had faced the Cannon's mouth at Washington, but got back home safe and sound," preceded the President. It went along toward midnight when Mr. Taft arose to speak, and his address was brief. He paid a tribute again to Gov. Johnson, and again urged that Minneapolis and St. Paul should be one and inseparable.

"I have no doubt that you are coming together," he continued, "and that you will stand together as one great metropolis of the northwest."

Limitations of President.

The President dwelt again tonight, as he has on several occasions since his trip began, on the limitations that are placed upon the President, and asserted that the real power of the country is vested in the Congress. "Although the man at the top usually gets the blame,"

"Something has been said here tonight," he went on, "about the ruler and the ruled. And it always gives me goose flesh. I am not a ruler. I am round in the middle. Some of the old rulers were in no other respect have I the qualities that go to make up that term."

The President, branching out from this, discussed, for a time, the modern forms of government and the Constitution, of which he declared the framers build more wisely than they knew.

"If you want to estimate that Constitution as it ought to be, I beg you to take it up and read Mr. and then compare it with the constitution of the state of Oklahoma," said the President amid laughter.

Mr. Taft declared the Constitution of the country had been found to meet all its needs, and he believed it would continue to do so.

Receives Cordial Welcome.

President Taft came to the twin cities of Minnesota today, and, with the shadow

of death hanging over the governor of the state, received a cordial, but not a demonstrative welcome. The critical illness of Gov. Johnson, probably the most popular executive Minnesota has ever known, entered deeply into the spirit of the day, and dreaded eventualities threatened for a time during the morning seriously to curtail the program of entertainment both here and in St. Paul. The President fulfilled the program outlined for his reception, but at every pause in the rushing from place to place he made anxious inquiries as to the latest word from the bedside of the governor, whose life hung in the balance at St. Mary's Hospital in the little city of Rochester.

President Taft was deeply affected soon after his arrival to receive a message of personal greeting from Gov. Johnson. The compliment was so unexpected under the circumstances, and coming by dictation from the lips of a man who was reported at the time as having but the faintest chance for life, it called out an immediate response from Mr. Taft, filled with expressions of sympathetic concern and fervent hope for a speedy recovery.

Sympathy for Sick Governor.

The President many times during the day, in making little speeches here and there in Minneapolis and St. Paul, referred to the governor's illness and expressed anew his distress to have been met this morning by the despairing news from the patient's bedside.

In his Auditorium speech at St. Paul, the President called out prolonged applause and cheering when he declared of Gov. Johnson:

"I unite with you in a fervent prayer to God that he may be spared to you and to the country. With his ability, his courage, his great common sense, he cannot be spared. He is too valuable, not alone to the people of this state, but to the people of the Nation, who doubtless will insist in time that he shall serve them."

President Taft also aroused enthusiasm with his audiences during the day by his many happy references to the civic virtues of the neighboring cities, declaring them to be so much alike they should combine as one city, with a borough of Minneapolis and a borough of St. Paul.

The President, arriving in Minneapolis shortly before 8 a.m., began his day with a breakfast at the Minneapolis Club, where he had his stay of the morning. He then proceeded to the reception committee of the twin cities. Next there was an automobile ride through the business part of the city, and then to the residence of the Minnesota National Guard, where the President reviewed a double band of the Minnesota National Guard, which proceeded to Fort Snelling, where there was a review of the regular troops stationed there, and a brief reception at the Officers' Club.

Guns Fire President's Salute.

At the President's party entered the military reservation the chief executive was met by a troop of cavalry and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The President's red flag, bearing the coat of arms of the United States on the field of a big, blue star, surrounded in turn by forty-six small white stars, was borne by a trooper at the President's side throughout his stay of the morning.

Leaving Fort Snelling, the party crossed the river into the outskirts of the city of St. Paul, and after a brief stop at the town and Country Club moved direct into the city, where the President was entertained at a luncheon served on the vast stage of the St. Paul Auditorium.

When the luncheon had been concluded the temporary partitions separating the stage from the main body of the Auditorium were lifted, and the President faced an audience which filled floors and galleries to their utmost capacity. As the crowd had assembled during the morning each person had been presented with a small American flag, and when the President turned from his seat at the guests' table he looked into a fluttering sea of waving colors.

After a brief speech the President was driven to the state capitol, where it had been intended that a public reception should be held in this section, and representatives of the great crowd on the terraced lawn his gratitude for the cordial greeting.

Once more in an automobile the President was driven back to Minneapolis, and retired to his rooms at the club for a three-hour rest before starting for the banquet tendered him tonight at the Minneapolis Auditorium by the people of this city.

Made a Deep Impression.

During the day the President made no reference to the tariff. Among those who received him, politicians and business men alike, the Winona speech of last night, in which the President made clear his position with reference to the Payne bill and those members of the republican party who voted for and against that measure, was the chief topic of discussion.

The speech evidently made a deep impression in this section, and representatives of both the "insurgents" and "stand pat" elements in this center of insurgency were taken somewhat aback by the thoroughness of the President's statement.

The fact that Mr. Taft waited until he got into "insurgent" territory before saying what he had to say of those senators and representatives who "abandoned their party" in the tariff fight shared largely in